

Boston Morning Post

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE, EDITOR.

VOLUME X. NO. 104

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1836.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE
HON. NATHAN WILLIS, of Pittsfield.
HON. SETH WHITMARSH, of Sekonk.

FOR DISTRICT
No 1, **CALEB EDDY, of Boston.**
2, **ROBERT RANTOUL, of Beverly.**
3, **JOSEPH KITTREDGE, of Andover.**
4, **FRANCIS TUTTLE, of Acton.**
5, **SAMUEL TAYLOR, of Sutton.**
6, **SAMUEL C. ALLEN, of Northfield.**
7, **JOSEPH FITCH, of New Marlborough.**
8, **HARVEY CHAPIN, of Springfield.**
9, **BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS, of Roxbury.**
10, **NATHAN C. BROWNELL, of Westport.**
11, **THOMAS MANDELL, of New Bedford.**
12, **JABEZ P. THOMPSON, of Halifax.**

EXPURGATION OF THE JOURNAL.

SPEECH OF MR. BENTON,
OF MISSOURI.
(CONTINUED.)

After this preliminary view of the rights and power of the Senate over its journal, and in vindication of its authority to expunge by total obliteration, and consequently to expunge by an order instead of an erasure, Mr. B. came to the merits of the question, and said the view which he proposed to take of the proceedings against President Jackson required him to proceed to the fountain head and original source of this extraordinary process. It did not originate in the Senate of the United States, but in the Bank of the United States!—and all that the Senate has done has been to copy the proceedings of which that institution was the author. A statement so material as this, continued Mr. B. and which goes to exhibit the Senate of the United States as following the lead of the Bank of the United States in the condemnation of the President, cannot be made without evidence at hand to support it. No assertion of such a thing should be made, except as an introduction to the proof. Fully aware of this, it is my intention to economize words—to dispense with assertion—and to proceed directly to the evidence. With this object, and without adverting at present to a mass of secondary evidence in the Bank gazettes of the autumn of 1833, I have recourse at once to a publication issued directly from the Bank—a pamphlet of 50 pages, issued by the Board of Directors on Tuesday the 3d day of December, 1833. This was the same day on which the President of the United States delivered his annual message to Congress, and the day on which it was known everywhere that he would deliver it. On that day the President of the Bank of the United States sat at the head of his Board of Directors; and taking cognizance of the imputed delinquencies of President Jackson, they proceeded to try and condemn him for a violation of the laws and constitution of his country—to denounce him for a despot, tyrant and usurper—to assail him to counterfeits—to load him with every odious and every infamous epithet—to indicate his impeachment to Congress—to argue at great length to prove him guilty—to order 5,000 copies of the argument and proceedings to be printed, and a copy to be furnished to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives. As a member of the Senate I had the honor to receive one of these pamphlets, the only favor I ever received from that institution, and for which I hope to show myself mindful by the use which I make of it. It is from that pamphlet that I now quote; and I shall first read the order for its adoption and publication to show the authenticity of its origin, the gravity of its character, and the formality with which the Board of Directors, sitting as a high court of justice, took cognizance of the imputed offences of the President, pronounced him guilty, and promulgated their sentence to the world.

"BANK OF THE UNITED STATES."

"Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1833.

"At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors held this evening, present, Nicholas Biddle, President, Messrs. Willing, Eyre, Bevan, White, Sergeant, Fisher, Lippincott, Chauncey, Newkirk, Macalester, Lewis, Holmes, Gilpin, Sullivan and Wager.

Mr. Chauncey, from the special committee appointed on the 24th September, presented the following report, which was read.

"Whereupon Mr. Chauncey moved the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the said report, with the accompanying resolution be adopted.

"Upon this motion the yeas and nays were called for, when it was carried by a vote of 12 to 3 as follows:

"Yeas—Messrs. Willing, Eyre, Bevan, White, Sergeant, Fisher, Lippincott, Chauncey, Newkirk, Lewis, Holmes, and Biddle—12.

"Nays—Messrs. Gilpin, Sullivan, and Wager—3.

"On motion it was resolved, that 5000 copies of the said report be printed for the use of the Stockholders of the Bank."

"Extract from the minutes.

Mr. B. then read the following extracts from the report, thus adopted by the board.

"The committee to whom was referred on the 24th of September, a paper signed 'Andrew Jackson,' purporting to have been read to a cabinet on the 18th; and also another paper signed 'H. D. Gilpin, John T. Sullivan, Peter Wager, and Hugh McElidery,' bearing date 19th of August, 1833, with instructions to consider the same, and report to the board whether any, and what steps may be necessary, on the part of the board, in consequence of the publication of the said paper and report, beg leave to state, that they have carefully examined these papers, and will now proceed to state the result of their reflections in regard to them."

"Of the paper itself, and the individual who has signed it, the committee find it difficult to speak with the plainness by which alone such a document from such a source, should be described, without wounding their own self-respect, and violating the consideration which all American citizens must feel for the Chief Magistracy of their country. Subduing, however, their feelings and their language down to that respectful tone which is due to the office, they will proceed to examine the history of this measure, (removal of the deposits), its character, and the pretenses offered in palliation of it."

"It would appear from its contents, and from other sources of information, that the President had a meeting of what is called the cabinet, on Wednesday, the 18th of September, and there read this paper. Finding that it made no impression on the majority of persons assembled, the subject was postponed, and in the mean time the document was put into the newspapers. It was obviously published for two reasons. The first was to influence the members of the cabinet, by bringing to bear upon their immediate de-

cision the first public impression excited by misrepresentations, which the objects of them could not refute in time; the second was, by the same excitement, to affect the approaching elections in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey."

"The indelicacy of the form of these proceedings corresponds well with the substance of them, which is equally in violation of the rights of the Bank and the laws of the country."

"That the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Treasury alone, has the power to remove them, (the deposits), that officer being specially designated to perform that specific duty, and the President of the United States being, by the clearest implication, forbidden to interfere."

"The whole structure of the Treasury shows, that the design of Congress was to make the Secretary as independent as possible of the President. The other Secretaries are merely executive officers; but the Secretary of the Treasury, the guardian of the public revenue, comes into more immediate sympathy with the representatives of the people, who pay that revenue; and although, according to the general scheme of appointment, he is nominated by the President to the Senate, yet he is in fact the officer of Congress, and not the officer of the President."

"It is manifest that this removal of the deposits is not made by the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is a perversion of language so to describe it. On the contrary, the reverse is openly avowed. The Secretary of the Treasury refused to remove them, believing, as his published letter declares, that the removal was 'unnecessary, unwise, vindictive, arbitrary, and unjust.' He was then dismissed because he would not remove them, and another was appointed because he would remove them. Now this is a palpable violation of the charter. The Bank and Congress agree upon certain terms, which no one can change but a particular officer, who, although necessarily nominated to the Senate by the President, was designated by the Bank and Congress as the umpire between them. Both Congress and the Bank have a right to the free, and honest, and impartial judgment of that officer, whoever he may be—the Bank, because the removal may injure its interests; the Congress, because the removal may greatly incommode and distress their constituents. In this case they are deprived of it by the unlawful interference of the President, who 'assumes the responsibility,' which, being interpreted, means, usurps the power of the Secretary. To make this usurpation more evident, his own language contradicts the very power which he asserts."

"But a judicial investigation of his charges is precisely what he dreads. The more summary and illegal invasion of the powers of others, seems to have more attraction than the legitimate exercise of his own."

"But the wrong done to the pecuniary interests of the Bank sinks into insignificance, when compared with the deeper injury inflicted on the country, by this usurpation of all the powers of the Government."

"Certainly, since the foundation of this Government, nothing has ever been done which more deeply wounds the spirit of our free institutions. It, in fact, resolves itself into this: that whenever the laws prescribe certain duties to an officer, if that officer, acting under the sanctions of his official oath and private character, refuses to violate that law, the President of the United States may dismiss him, and appoint another; and if he too should prove to be a refractory subordinate, to continue his removals until he at last discovers in the descending scale of degradation, some irresponsible individual fit to be the tool of his designs. Unhappily, there are never wanting men who will think as their superiors wish them to think—men who regard more the compensation than the duties of their office—men to whom daily bread is a sufficient consolation for daily shame."

"At this moment the whole revenue of this country is at the disposal, the absolute uncontrolled disposal of the President of the United States. The laws declare that the public funds shall be placed in the Bank of the United States, unless the Secretary of the Treasury forbids it. The Secretary of the Treasury will not forbid it. The President dismisses him, and appoints somebody that will. So the laws declare that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, except on warrants for appropriations made by law. If the Treasurer refuses to draw his warrant for any disbursement, the President may dismiss him, and appoint some more flexible agent, who will not hesitate to gratify his patron."

"The power is asserted in a tone fitter for the East, than for any country claiming to be governed by laws."

"At this moment the process of evading the law is in full practice. By the constitution of the United States, no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of an appropriation made by law. But there has been a usage of transferring funds from one branch of the Bank of the United States to another, or one State bank to another, when the public service required disbursements at remote places. This transfer draft has been abused."

"The committee (of the Bank) willingly leave to the Congress of the United States the assertion of their own constitutional power, and the vindication of the principles of our Government, against the most violent assault they have ever yet encountered, and will now confine themselves to the more limited purpose of showing that the reasons assigned for the measure are as unfounded as the object itself is illegal."

is too obvious and striking to escape observation, the very form of commencing the work against the President, and the precise material upon which the work was commenced, was the same in both bodies. The Bank commenced its process, and took for the foundation of its proceeding, 'a certain paper signed 'Andrew Jackson,' and purporting to have been read to what was called a cabinet, on the 18th day of September, in the year 1833.' So of the proceeding in the Senate. It takes for its commencement, and for its foundation the same identical paper, and in every essential phrase, describes and calls for it in the same words. Our journal of that period, at page 40, and for Wednesday, the 11th of December, 1833—just nine days after the promulgation of the Bank proceedings—exhibits an entry in these words:—

"The following motion, submitted by Mr. CLAY, was considered: Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of the paper which has been published, and which purports to have been read by him to the Heads of the Executive Departments, dated the 18th day of September last, relating to the removal of the deposits of the public money from the Bank of the United States and its offices."

This call was adopted by the Senate. The President was requested to furnish the paper described; and upon his declining to do so, the Senate of the U. States proceeded, as the Bank of the United States had previously done, to use the copy of the paper as found in the columns of the Globe.

Upon the contents of this paper two distinct resolutions were submitted by a Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay), one criminal, the other civil. The criminal resolution has been read. It stands at the head of the three resolves quoted in the preamble to the resolution which I have offered, and follows not only the charge and the specifications which the Bank had preferred against the President, but uses the very words which that institution had used. The civil resolution offered at the same time is not inserted in the preamble, because the expunging process is not proposed to reach it; but it is necessary to read it by way of identifying the proceedings of the Bank and of the Senate, and to show how faithfully the Senate took up the cause of the Bank. This is it:—

"Resolved, That the reasons assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the money of the United States deposited in the Bank of the U. States and its branches, communicated to Congress on the 3d day of December, 1833, are unsatisfactory and insufficient."

The reasons assigned for the removal were voted by the Bank to be unfounded; by the Senate, they were voted to be unsatisfactory and insufficient, showing the exact division of the subject in the Senate to be what it was in the Bank, and expressed in the same phrases.

The Bank refers the paper which was read to what was called a cabinet, to one of its committees, to report 'what steps are necessary to be taken on the part of the board.' They report two steps; first, to vindicate the constitution and laws from the most violent assault they had ever encountered, which being interpreted, signified to impeach him; and such was the language of the Bank gazettes, and a member actually named, who was to move the impeachment; secondly, to assert its own right to redress for the injury of removing the deposits. Both these steps were pursued in the Senate; only for want of a regular impeachment, preferred by the House of Representatives, the Senate took it up irregularly, as indicated by the Bank.

I do not detain the Senate, Mr. President, to make any remark upon the unparalleled and almost incredible audacity of this moneyed institution, erecting itself into a co-ordinate branch of the Federal Government, and assuming a political, judicial, and moral supremacy over the President of the United States, takes cognizance of his imputed offences; reforms his conduct to one of its committees, as to a grand jury, receives a report arraigning him for a public crime as well as for a private injury, adopts it in both aspects, and adjudges him guilty of the crime, while it demands redress for the injury with the unceremonious indifference, and perfect self complacency which belongs to the conduct of an established constitutional tribunal. Nor do I comment upon the significant intimation for an impeachment which their high mightinesses, the serene directors of this moneyed corporation, so distinctly hold out to Congress. Nor shall I dwell upon the coincidence that the Bank proceeding against the President should have made its appearance in Philadelphia contemporaneously with the assembling of Congress in this city. All these circumstances, and many others, will naturally attract the attention, and excite the reflections of the people. My purpose at present is quite different. It is to show that the Bank of the United States is the original author of all the proceedings against the President, and that what has been done in this chamber, is nothing but a copy of what had first been done at the board of directors in the city of Philadelphia. The extracts which I have read are sufficient for the present, and I shall only refer, at this time, in confirmation of them, to the columns of the Bank gazettes at that period—the meetings got up by the Bank, to condemn the President—the committees and memorials sent here—the purchase by the Bank of 800,000 copies of the speeches made against the President—its efforts to distress and alarm the country; and the palpable line which is still drawn in the Legislatures of all the States, between the friends of the Bank and the friends of the President, wherever expunging resolutions are brought forward.

These are sufficient to prove that the Bank from first to last, took charge of this proceeding against the President; that she originated it, followed it here, nursed and cherished it, adopted all that was done; and now opposes the expunging resolutions in the same States, with such fidelity that the list of votes, except in Tennessee, and some individual exceptions in the other States, shows the question of expunging to be a mere Bank question, to be lost or carried as the Bank party predominates, or not, in the Legislature.

Mr. B. then took up his expurgatory resolution, and said that he had digested his motion, for the sake of a more convenient and intelligible presentation of his subject, into a series of distinct propositions, covering the whole ground of the case, yet separating the parts so that a distinct consideration, and a distinct vote, may be taken on each distinct point.

I. The first proposition which I submit assumes the cardinal position, that the proceeding against President Jackson was for an impeachable offence; and that, being conducted without the forms of an impeachment, it was, by consequence, irregular, illegal, unconstitutional, and subversive of the fundamental principles of law and justice.

The stress of this proposition lies in the position, that the offence charged upon the President was impeachable; and to maintain this position, I shall show, first, what it is that constitutes an impeachable offence under our constitution; and next, what the offence is that the President was charged with.

By section 4, article 2, of the constitution, the President may be impeached:

1. For treason;
2. For bribery;
3. For other high crimes;
4. For misdemeanors.

Here are four classes of offences for which impeachment lies; two of them well defined by common and constitutional law; and two of them resting, not upon strict legal definitions, but rather upon the general acceptance of terms, and the moral sense of the community. Treason and bribery have their precise definitions; other high crimes and misdemeanors have their import, but have not been legally defined, so as to include all cases under their heads. They were evidently adopted by the framers of the constitution, on purpose to include all the unknown and all the possible cases of malfeasance in office which should amount either to a high offence, or to a petty offence, and for which the officer might deserve actual punishment at common law, or a mere removal from that particular office, or a general disqualification to hold any office whatever. A crime is a great offence; a misdemeanor is a petty offence. A high crime is always understood to be some great offence against the State or the public; a misdemeanor is some petty offence in office, consisting of any kind of misbehavior, or ill behavior. So say the books.

It would be sufficient for my argument, to show, that the offence charged upon President Jackson by the Senate of 1833-'34, was one of those petty offences growing out of misbehavior, or ill behavior in office, which constitutes a misdemeanor; for even that would be impeachable, and would sustain my position, that the President was adjudged guilty of an impeachable offence. But I will not wrong the Senators who passed that judgment upon him, so far as to lower their charge to the petty offence, which constitutes a mere misdemeanor. I will not undertake to deprive them of their excuse, or justification, for alarming and agitating the country as they then did, and denouncing President Jackson with the violence then exhibited, by reducing the offence with which they charged him, to the mere misbehavior which amounts to misdemeanor. But, I will take the charge in its natural import, and according to the understanding of it then manifested by gentlemen in all their speeches; and according to these, I say that President Jackson was charged with a great, heinous, and daring offence; and being so charged, was impeachably charged, not with a petty misdemeanor, but with a high crime.

How was he charged? The record answers, that he was charged, first, with assuming the exercise of a power over the Treasury of the United States, not granted to him by the constitution and laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the people; because he dismissed Mr. Duane from the Treasury Department, and appointed Mr. Taney to it. Secondly, with assuming the exercise of a power over the Treasury of the United States, not granted to him by the constitution and laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the people; because he took upon himself the responsibility of removing the deposits from the Bank of the United States; and thirdly, with assuming upon himself authority and power, not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both; because of the late executive proceedings in relation to the revenue. These were the charges; and how much soever the specifications were again and again changed, and finally all dropped, yet the charge itself remained the same, and wears its meaning plainly on its face, that of usurping power and authority, and violating the laws and constitution of the land. This is the plain meaning of the charge in every instance of its three-fold repetition, and so was understood and expressed by every speaker, who constantly applied the terms of usurper and violator of the laws and constitution, and rummaged history to find in the lives of the most odious of tyrants, acts of usurpation and of lawless violence, sufficiently infamous, wicked, and dangerous, to exemplify the conduct which they charged upon the President.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FOR SALE.
Two Small Brick Houses, on Fruit street—apply to CHARLES WADE, Merchants' Row, under the Oriental Bank. m30

FOR SALE.
A first rate new Brick House, on Chamber street, containing basement, parlor, kitchen and washroom, 2 parlors, with side doors, China closet, Library and chambers—price low and terms easy, apply to CHARLES WADE Merchants' Row, under the Oriental Bank. m30

FOR SALE.
A very convenient brick house, containing 2 parlors, with folding doors—cellar—kitchen—pump, and rain water—there are 4 chambers and 3 bed rooms—the house is well calculated for convenience, and is situated in Gibbs' Lane, Fort Hill. Inquire at No 3 Rowe's wharf. f15

TO LET.
Two new brick houses, just finished, situate on Thacher street, containing 10 rooms each. The houses have marble fire places, and in every respect handsomely built—inquire of DANIEL WILD, 4 Exchange street, up stairs. ept1

STORAGE.
To let—lofts in store No 51 Broad street, now occupied by M. Pond, for storing stores—will be let cheap. The8 jan 14

STORE TO LET.
Store in front of the Meeting-house in Broomfield street to let, it is about 34 feet square, well lighted and suitable for a family grocery. Also, the Broomfield Hall, it is 60 by 30 feet, very light and easy of access, the above will be let at a low rate to good tenants. Stawf feb 25

FOR SALE.
A neat modern brick house, situated in Stillman place, just painted and papered, and in complete order, and is convenient for a genteel family—contains a kitchen, cellar, 2 parlors, with folding doors, and 4 chambers—woodhouse, yard, &c. For terms, apply to G. H. MARDEN, corner of Merrimack and Friend streets, near the City scales. m16

FOR SALE.
A three story brick dwelling house, with every convenience for a genteel family, in Tremont street—likewise, a large wooden house in Pleasant street. A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, if wanted for particulars, inquire of THOMAS SIMPSON, and WARREN WILD, Exchange st. m16

FOR SALE.
2 small Houses in South Cedar street, each containing 4 rooms—small yard and woodshed—one of which is now empty, and will be let to a small family with good references—none other need apply—apply to S. MOORE, 300 Washington street. eptm m17

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE IN NEWBURYPORT.
For sale, if applied for soon, an elegant 3 story brick dwelling house, on the Newburyport Turnpike, about a 1/2 mile from Newburyport Market—4 rooms on a floor—in good repair—with a large garden of fruit trees in full bearing—good barn, Chaise House, &c.—pleasantly situated, and in the vicinity of good schools—for particulars inquire of DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf. m16

FOR SALE.
A first rate three story brick house in Oak street—apply to CHARLES WADE, Merchants' Row, under the Oriental Bank. m17

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE LOTS FOR SALE.
at Milton Hill—for terms, inquire at No 2 Franklin place, Boston. eptf m15

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled.

THE petition of Alpheus Stetson and others, all of the city of Boston respectfully shew, that they with others, all citizens of this Commonwealth, are owners of certain tracts of flats, and upland adjoining the same, situated at the eastern part of South Boston, in the city of Boston, which premises they are desirous of improving.

They would further represent, that this section of the city is extremely deficient in character as facilities than are at present enjoyed, that we believe that this section of the city presents the requisite facilities, and to enable us to improve the same, and to the public, we would pray your Honorable body to grant us and our associates an Act of Incorporation for the furtherance of these objects: and as in duty bound will ever pray.

ALPHEUS STETSON, and Others.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In Senate, March 25, 1836.
On the petition aforesaid, Ordered, That the petitioners cause an attested copy of their petition with this order thereon, to be served on the Mayor of Boston, and published three days successively in the Daily Advertiser and Morning Post, two newspapers printed in said city, three days, at least, before the second day of April next, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should be granted.

Sent down for concurrence.

CHARLES CALHOUN, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, March 25, 1836.
Concurred.

A true copy—attest.

CHAS. CALHOUN, Clerk of the Senate.

IRON FOUNDRY.—The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has lately purchased of the West Boston Iron Foundry Company, all the property of the said concern—in addition to which he has erected a commodious building, with all the necessary conveniences of carrying on the business in all its branches—that he is now ready to receive orders for Castings of any description, large or small, such as Steam Engines, Cottons and Wool Machinery—Mill Gearing—Railroad—Water Pipe—Fence and Balustrade Castings. He intends keeping on hand an assortment of Oven, Ash and Boiler Doors—Grates—Fire Frames—Window Weights, with a variety of other articles used by builders and contractors.

Fales's highly approved patent Oven Doors, manufactured and for sale wholesale and retail.

S. M. FALES has been employed as Manager of the Casting and Pattern Department.

Pattern Makers constantly employed for making, altering, and repairing patterns to order.

All orders and communications for the subscriber, left at Leavitt & Bates's, No 16 Union street, or at the Foundry, Bridge street, near Cambridge Bridge, will receive immediate attention.

Orders solicited and punctually executed.

T. R. HURLBERT.

MARBLE MANUFACTORY.—Friend and the public, the subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand a good assortment of Marble Chimney Pieces, also, Pier and Centre Table Tops—which will be sold cheaper than can be purchased in any of the New England States.

Marble Monuments and Grave Stones made to order.

MICHAEL FLANNELL, No 22 Water st. eptm

PORTRAIT AND MINIATURE PAINTING.
R. ROWLEY thanks the public for the very liberal patronage he has received, and would inform those desirous of having Portraits or Miniatures painted, that he may be found at his rooms, No 11, Pearl Place, at all hours of the day, where it will afford him pleasure to attend to the execution of all orders he may be favored with. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to his rooms to examine his Paintings.

an 25 Stawf

ENGINEERING & SURVEYING OFFICE.
THE subscriber, having removed his office from Commercial wharf to rooms over the Oriental Bank, corner of Merchants' row and State street, will attend to surveys and constructions of Canals, Railways, Water Power, and every other department of his profession.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 11, 1836.

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, TRUNKS, &c.—Samuel H. BOWLEY, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from his former stand, Clinton street, to No 300 Washington street, where he has on hand a general assortment of Hats, Caps, Gloves, Stocks, Umbrellas, Furs, Trunks, &c., which are of the best quality, and which he sells as cheap as can be purchased at any store in the city, wholesale or retail. Call before you buy, and look for yourselves. eptf mar 19

RICHARDSON'S PATENT ALLEVIATOR OR BEDSTEAD.

A new and valuable improvement acknowledged to be an article of the kind ever before presented. Every other Bedstead is not only valuable to those who like a change of position, but is especially and very valuable to the sick and aged. Its construction and operation is simple and perfectly easy, so much so, that a child ten years old can with ease raise a person to any angle required.

The subscriber having patented the above improvement, and made extensive arrangements for the manufacturing of the same, most respectfully refers all those desirous of purchasing this article by wholesale or retail, or the patent right for the same, to Elijah Brigham, at the new Granite Building, end of Merchants' Row.

NATHANIEL RICHARDSON.

Boston, January, 1836.

The undersigned having possessed himself of an interest in the above business, most respectfully calls the attention of the public to this advertisement and earnestly asks an examination of the above mentioned Bedstead, believing and having the strongest confidence that the same need be told of its goodness and utility after a moment's examination of the same. Those wishing to purchase or view this article will please call at the new Granite Building north of the Market, and end of Merchants' Row, where this truly valuable article may be seen, and also the Patent Right can be procured for the same. Application can also be made as above at No. 14 Milk street.

ELIJAH BRIGHAM.

Jan 18 MaTif

SUPERIOR STEEL PENS.—A large additional invoice of Steel Pens, on cards, in boxes, and in papers, from same manufacturer, as those which gave such universal satisfaction last fall.

Also, a few rich plated Cake Baskets and Candlesticks—21 gross gilt Wedding Rings—12 doz Mustard Spoons—gilt Bowls, &c. Just received and for sale, by J. M. ALLEN, at chamber over his Auction Room, Milk street. 2w m17

FASHIONABLE HAT, CAP & FUR STORE.—H. THOMAS JENKINS, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken Store No 15 Hanover street, where may be found a complete assortment of Hats, Caps, Furs, Stocks, Gloves, Umbrellas, &c. &c. Having made arrangements to be supplied with the fashions of the day, hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. eptm m10

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A GOOD PRINTER.
With a small capital, a young man, acquainted with the printing business, having a small capital, and wishing to invest it in a large and lucrative newspaper establishment in one of the largest towns in this Commonwealth, may hear of an opportunity to suit him by applying at the Office of the Morning Post. feb 20

ARTIST'S FINE COLORS.—A large and superior assortment of Artists' Fine Colors—for sale on the most reasonable terms by LEWIS & CO., 118 State st. eptm m20m

RAVENS DUCK.—200 pieces heavy, a superior article—for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. m15 2w

men have spoken of the power of the deposits to call in every dollar of specie from the other banks, to create a pressure; but it was no argument for the establishment of another tyrant, that we happen to have one or two. It is no proof that it will, whenever it is in its interest, create a pressure, and the moment a pressure shall arise, it will be the country banks that will feel it. The directors of the bank will belong to the city. The directors of the bank will belong to the city, and chosen in Boston, and will favor the Boston business community, and the country branches must hold out and of course the other banks must hold up also. The

[illegible]

Warren is going on bravely again—the audiences during the past week have been large every night. *Black* played magnificently last night at the Tremont one could have excelled him.

Jones, the scene painter, has a benefit at the Lion evening. They take good care of their own, up

SHIP-NEWS--BOSTON, 1836.

POK, March 24—Gone up James river, Superior, Ty-
Liverpool.
BETH CITY. 8th—Arr Montezuma, Turks Island ;
entile, do, Sailed 14th, Enquirer, and Wm T Bryant,
ndies.

FOR SALE.
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